

File 107

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

November 10, 1918.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit my report of conditions in the park for the month of October, 1918:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Yellowstone National Park was set aside by Act of Congress March 1, 1872, (Secs. 2474 and 2475, R. S., 17 Stat., 32) as a pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who was authorized to make such rules and regulations as he deems necessary for the care and maintenance of the park. It is situated principally in northwestern Wyoming, but laps over a little more than two miles into Montana on the north, and almost two miles into Montana and Idaho on the west. Its dimensions are about 62 miles north and south, and about 54 miles east and west, giving an area of about 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,720 acres. Its altitude is 6,000 to 11,000 feet.

The park was governed by civilian superintendents, assisted by a few scouts, from the time it was set aside until August 10, 1886, when, under authority contained in the Sundry Civil Bill, approved March 3, 1883, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War detailed troops of United States Cavalry to protect it, the commanding officer acting as park superintendent under the direct orders of the Secretary of the Interior. On October 16, 1916, by mutual agreements of the heads of the two departments, the troops were withdrawn from the park and a civilian superintendent, with a corps of 25 rangers for patrol and protection work, and a few civilian employees necessary for other duties, were designated by the Secretary

of the Interior to replace them. The Sundry Civil Bill, approved June 12, 1917, (Public No. 21, 65 Congress) contained a clause which made it necessary for the troops to be returned to the park for the purpose of patrolling it, and they returned on June 26, 1917, relieving the park superintendent of so much of the duties as pertained to "protection." The Sundry Civil Bill, approved July 1, 1918, again made provision for protection of the park by a force of civilian rangers. A force of 25 park rangers was organized and, during September, relieved the troops of the protection of the park. The troops left the park on October 1, and the property was disposed of and the post finally abandoned for the second time as a military post at midnight, October 31.

The Act of Congress which appropriated funds for protection of the park also placed the appropriations for maintenance and improvement under the Secretary of the Interior, instead of under the Secretary of War, as heretofore, and permitted the reorganization of the work under this office, and combining it with the administration and protection work.

The local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, is in charge of Mr. G. E. Lawton, Observer. Temperature and precipitation records are also made by the rangers at several of the stations, for the Weather Bureau.

Park Headquarters for all departments and most of the concessioners, is located at Mammoth Hot Springs. A telephone system connects Headquarters with sub-stations. A Hydro-electric power plant furnishes the light for the buildings and grounds at Headquarters. Water, electric current, and telephone service are furnished other departments of the Government in the park by the National Park Service, without charge. During October the hydro-electric power plant was run daily from 4.00 p. m. until 12.00 noon.

CONDITIONS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

The mean temperature was 43.6, which was 2.1 above normal. 2.27 inches of rain fell during the month, which was about double the usual amount, the normal being 1.14 inches; this was exceeded but three times in 31 years. Copy of the Monthly Meteorological Report is inclosed herewith.

EMPLOYEES.

The following-named regular employees were carried on the pay roll during the month of October:

- 1 Chief Clerk (Acting Superintendent)
- 1 Purchasing Clerk
- 4 clerks
- 1 Clerk-stenographer, Oct. 9 to 31.
- 1 Civil Engineer
- 1 Electrician
- 1 Storekeeper
- 7 Foremen
- 2 Assistant Chief Rangers
- 2 Assistant Chief Rangers Oct. 15 to 31.
- 2 Scouts Oct. 1 to 14.
- 11 Park Rangers
- 1 Park Ranger Oct. 3 to 31.
- 1 Buffalo Keeper
- 2 Linemen
- 1 Laborer
- 1 Plumber
- 2 Telephone Switchboard Operators
- 1 Overseer
- 1 Handyman

Distribution: Assistant Chief Ranger James Mc Bride (Acting Chief Ranger) was absent until nearly the end of the month on a general tour of inspection of all of the ranger stations throughout the park.

Assistant Chief Ranger Charles J. Smith was stationed at Headquarters during the month in charge of the Chief Ranger's office during the absence of Acting Chief Ranger Mc Bride, who spent most of the time in the field. Smith also made a few patrols in the vicinity of Headquarters.

Assistant Chief Ranger James P. Brooks, who was in charge of the Southern Division, made general patrols throughout his district with rangers at Snake River Station and Lake Station. He reports game in his district in good condition.

Assistant Chief Ranger Harry Trischman spent the entire month patrolling the southeast corner of the park on the Upper Yellowstone and vicinity. He left the Upper Yellowstone on November 4, as all hunting parties had left the park and mountain passes were closed with snow.

Park Ranger Joseph Douglas accompanied Assistant Chief Ranger Trischman to the Upper Yellowstone.

First-class Park Ranger B. C. Lacombe remained in charge at Tower Falls Station, and made frequent patrols on the north line in the vicinity of Slough Creek and Buffalo Fork. He patrolled a total distance of 320 miles and saw about 2,500 elk inside the park, which he reported as being in good condition.

Park Ranger George Winn was stationed with Lacombe at Tower Falls and assisted him in patrolling his district.

First-class Park Ranger Peter Lawson was in charge of Gallatin Station and did much patrolling on the park line during the month.

Park Ranger Roy T. Frazier was stationed at Gallatin Station assisting Ranger Lawson.

First-class Park Ranger Roby Roy Wisdom was in charge of the Lake Station, and patrolled the Lake, Canyon, Thumb, and Sylvan Pass Districts.

Park Ranger Laurence Massanovich was also stationed at the Lake Station assisting Wisdom. They lost one of their saddle horses and one pack animal on October 22, and have not yet found them.

First-class Park Ranger Thad C. Pound was in charge of Gardiner Station, and as there is considerable travel constantly through the north entrance he was obliged to remain at the station most of the time and could make but few patrols.

First-class Park Ranger Henry Anderson was in charge of Soda Butte Station. In addition to patrolling this district he killed three gray wolves and 20 coyotes.

Park Ranger A. L. McLaughlin was also stationed at Soda Butte Station assisting Anderson.

First-class Park Ranger Court B. Dering was in charge of Crevice Station during the entire month, paying special attention to patrolling the park line during the hunting season. He killed 3 coyotes during the month.

Park Ranger Joseph Duguis was stationed with Mr. Dering at Crevice Station.

Park Ranger E. F. Cushman was stationed at Norris during the month, where he made some patrols and repaired the telephone line in that vicinity.

Park Ranger J. W. Eline was stationed alone at Snake River Station, the southern entrance. He made several patrols in company with Assistant Chief Ranger Brooks, in order to learn his district before winter set in.

Park Ranger Ford Purdy was in charge of Riverside Station at the western entrance. Much special patrolling was done from this station on the west line of the park, as there were a number of hunters in that vicinity.

Park Ranger F. J. Townsend was also stationed at Riverside Station.

Park Ranger Frank J. Winess was in charge of Bechler River Station in the southwestern corner of the park, patrolling the park line during the hunting season and getting his station, which had been abandoned for several months, in shape for the winter.

Park Ranger James Russell was stationed with Winess at Bechler Station.

William D. Glmons, predatory animal hunter for the U. S. Biological Survey, continued his hunting on Upper Yellowstone, partly inside and partly outside of the park, until October 15, when he was moved to other fields. He reports that he killed 5 coyotes in the park in October.

The Buffalo Keeper was busy during the entire month finishing the work of putting up hay for winter use, and fencing

the stacks. We have been unable to secure a man for the position of Assistant Buffalo Keeper, and instead are employing one laborer at the farm.

Other permanent employees were on duty at Headquarters, maintaining office and storehouse, shops, telephone lines, power plant, buildings, water and sewer systems, etc., and others were engaged in improvement work under Mr. Goodwin.

During the month employees of this office purchased War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$235.76. There was also \$14,500 subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan by employees and \$9,000 by others in the park.

Leaves of Absence: No leaves of absence were granted employees during the month of October.

Appointments: The following appointments were made during the month of October:

Miss Bessie E. Griffin, clerk-stenographer, \$1200 per annum, October 9th.

James P. Brooks, from Scout at \$1200 to Assistant Chief Park Ranger at \$1320, October 15th.

Harry Trischman, from Scout at \$1200 to Assistant Chief Park Ranger at \$1320, October 15th.

Joseph Dupuis, park ranger, \$1200 per annum, October 3rd.

Vacancies: The following vacancies existed at the close of October:

- 1 Chief Park Ranger; 7 park rangers.
- 1 Assistant Electrician at \$1200 per annum.
- 1 Assistant Buffalo Keeper at \$900 per annum.
- 1 Buffalo Herder at \$900 per annum.

ANIMALS. DOMESTIC.

The surplus saddle and pack animals, that were kept on grass on Lupine Creek under fence during the summer, were distributed among rangers for use at stations and patrolling

park lines during the hunting season.

GRAZING.

Grazing was excellent throughout the park, and green grass continued to grow as in spring, due to heavy, warm rains.

FIRES.

No forest fires occurred during the month.

FISH.

The fishing was excellent throughout the park, and many local people and a few tourists enjoyed it.

MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

No improvements of any consequence were made by park concessioners.

The work of putting up hay at the buffalo farm was not completed until October 14, as the work was greatly hindered throughout the season by the unusually heavy rains, making the work go very slowly and more expensive than usual. After haying the crew was discharged except for two men and a team, which were retained to fence the new stack yards made necessary by the unusual amount of hay put up. About 400 tons of hay in all were cut and stacked at the buffalo farm, including the 65 acres of rye, which yielded over 100 tons of good hay. It was the intention to sow another crop of fall rye to furnish hay for next season, but snow came so soon after the haying was finished that this was impracticable, and had to be left to be done next spring.

The baling of wild hay cut at Norris for use of construction crews was hindered for the same reason, making its cost much more than it should have been. This hay was finally all baled, the work having been completed on October 6, and most of it has already been used by the construction crew traveling the road between Headquarters and Norris.

The bad weather also held back the harvesting of the oat crop at Gardiner, but this has finally been accomplished, by contract with a self-binder, and the grain is now in shock and will be threshed within a few days.

About three hundred tons of alfalfa, timothy and clover hay were purchased in stack from ranchers in the vicinity of Gardiner, at \$18 per ton in stack; part of it is being baled and hauled to Mammoth for use of draft and saddle animals, and part of the alfalfa is being held in stack to feed the wild animals the coming winter. About 40 tons of baled timothy hay was purchased from ranchers near Yellowstone, Mont., at \$25 per ton, baled and delivered at our Madison Junction storehouse; about 50 tons from the Yellowstone Park Camping Company, at its storehouse near Yellowstone, at \$22.50 per ton, and about 10 tons from the same company at Thrush, and all has been stored for next summer's use.

Paint and other material was furnished to rangers at some of the stations, and they made such repairs as they could by their own labor, as most of these stations were taken over from the soldiers in bad condition. The annex comprising the kitchen and dining room at Morris Station were in specially bad condition, due to the fact that sleepers had rotted off and the floor had sunk in places, and the walls had sunk under the windows. A carpenter was sent to make repairs to this station, and in addition to straightening up the foundation and walls, laid a new floor in the kitchen and dining room, and cut a door between the large living room and the two bedrooms on the south end of the building.

Two carpenters were engaged in making repairs to buildings at Headquarters, and in remodeling some of the sets of quarters built for officers' quarters, in such a manner that they will provide two flats where before but one set was available, thus providing more quarters for small families.

Our two regular linemen and one laborer put in most of the month doing the very heavy construction work necessary to install the new switchboard in the north end of the Bachelors' quarters, but did not finish as they were obliged to go out on the line in the park to do some necessary repair work before winter set in.

The south end of the barn at Mammoth, formerly owned by the Yellowstone-Western Stage Company, and which that company is still permitted to use while it disposes of its belongings in the park, was repaired so it could be used as a storage place for motor vehicles, at a cost of \$150 to the company. This is the barn which caved in from weight of snow on the roof two years ago.

Under the direction of the Water-Resources Branch, U. S. Geological Survey, branch office at Boise, Idaho, a recording water-gage was installed across Madison River, at Riverside Station, four miles inside of the park from the western entrance. Readings of same are made and reported direct to Mr. G. Clyde Baldwin, District Engineer in Charge at Boise, by the rangers at Riverside Station.

The survey crew working for Mr. Rebt. I. Mc Kay, was discontinued before the end of the month, on account of bad weather and due to the fact that the surveyor, Mr. Jerome Locke, received a commission in the Army and was called away. Mr. Mc Kay was away most of the month, as he had to take his mother-in-law to California by motor car, on account of bad health. He reports that his crew reached a point about the head of Lamar Canyon, beginning at Cooke City.

Improvement work on roads, bridges, etc., was accomplished under the direction of Civil Engineer George E. Goodwin, as follows:

North entrance road:

During the month proposals were opened for the reconstruction of the road around the Gardiner Slide, only one bid being received, that of Gibbons & Reed, of Rexburg, Idaho, who bid an estimated price of \$49,775.00. During the latter part of the month a small force of men were employed on preparatory work of making a channel change in a sharp bend of the Gardiner River, in order to facilitate the construction and improve the alignment of the new road.

West entrance road:

No work was done on this road during the month.

South entrance road:

No work was done on this road during the month.

East entrance road:

No work was done on this road during the month.

Cooke City road:

A small crew, averaging about ten men and eight

teams, were employed from the 1st to 23rd of the month in making general repairs to the road, graveling some of the worst places, improving cross drainage, etc., this work being done principally between the Buffalo farm and a little east of Soda Butte Station. This road is now in very good shape from Tower Falls through to this point. The snow-storm, which occurred on the 23rd of the month, caused most of the men to quit, and it was impracticable to maintain the camp any longer.

Mammoth Hot Springs-Morris road:

During the month a crew of about 20 men and 12 or 15 teams were employed in repairing the road and graveling some of the soft stretches, this work being done from about 1 mile to about 2 miles south of Morris and about one-third of a mile a little north of Beaver Lake.

Morris-Honer Basin road:

No work was done on this road during the month.

Honer Basin-Thumb road:

No work was done on this road during the month.

Thumb-Lake Junction road:

From the 1st to the 10th of the month a crew of 7 or 8 men and 5 or 6 teams was engaged in regravelling and regrading a few short stretches of road between Thumb and Lake Junction, about 1500 feet of road being thus graveled. One small crew worked a few days in the reconstruction of a 20-ft. span over Bridge Creek.

Lake Junction-Canyon Junction road:

The first of the month a small crew of men completed the construction of a temporary bridge over a portion of Alum Creek, in order to provide for a greater water-way than the concrete culvert, which was installed last year, afforded, and the fill in the vicinity of this structure being completed, this was the only work done on this section.

Canyon Junction-Tower Falls Junction road:

No work was done on this road during the month.

Tower Falls Junction-Mammoth Hot Springs road:

No work was done on this road during the month.

Road in the south forest reserve:

On the 8th of the month a crew started on the repairs of the Snake River bridge, which is to consist of reconstruction of the north pier and the leveling up of the bridge. Owing to the delay in the delivery of supplies, etc., due to the long haul and bad roads, this work was quite badly handicapped, and it was not possible to commence the driving of piles until the very last of the month. Throughout the entire month a small force, varying from 4 or 5 men and 2 teams, to 8 or 10 men and 4 teams, were employed in regrading and ~~un~~graveling the road in the vicinity of Moran, 3700 lineal feet being graveled from the grocery store, at the junction, to the Sheffield gate. This work was still in progress at the end of the month and will be continued as long as the weather conditions will permit.

Road in the east forest reserve:

Work of repairing and protecting the washed out sections of the road along the Shoshone River was continued throughout the month by two crews. One crew, averaging about 25 men and 6 teams, and the other consisting of about 4 men and 1 or 2 teams. The work done consisted principally of building log crib rock fill wing dams and rock and log crib revetments and filling same. At the end of the month there were about three more wash-outs to complete or protect, and the work should be finished by the latter part of November, leaving only the regrading and improving certain sections of the road which can be accomplished next spring during the high water period and prior to the end of the fiscal year. Throughout the month, as heretofore, we have had an extreme shortage of men, and it was not possible to keep the crew up to the full working number.

MONIES TRANSMITTED.

Report of monies collected, transmitted, due, etc., is inclosed on the regular blank form. Please acknowledge receipt.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.

No changes were recorded during the month.

TRAVEL CONDITIONS.

As will be noted by the inclosed Chief Ranger's Travel Report for October, quite a number of private cars came in during the month, but after the 20th travel conditions were difficult at times, due to fresh snow, and cars went out only when necessary. The east entrance approach was entirely closed for teams and motor cars about the end of October, and on November 7th snow was so deep on most of this road as to render a trip by saddle horses exceedingly difficult. Travel report for the year was revised to include October 12th, as per your instructions, and sent on for use in my annual report.

VISITORS.

Special visitors were recorded as follows:

Prince Axel, of Denmark, and party, which included three of his naval officers, Captain Andrews of the American Navy, and Mr. Howard S. Candee, of our State Department, October 7 to 9, inclusive, as per my special report of October 10th.

Mr. Huntley Child, General Manager of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company and Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, October 8 and 9.

Captain Lamb, U. S. Army, and Mr. Dier, Quartermaster Corps, October 19 to 25, on duty investigating and reporting on availability of post for general hospital for the Army.

Lieutenant Sparrenberger, U. S. Medical Corps, left for new station on October 11, and on October 18 Captain Snyder, of the same branch of the service, reported to the Commanding Officer for duty at Fort Yellowstone. He left for

another post on November 1, the post having been declared abandoned at midnight on October 31, and so reported by wire by Captain McGuire, who was its commanding officer, who also left on November 1.

COMPLAINTS.

The only complaint received was a verbal one from Walter Shaw, of Gardiner, to the effect that Ranger Cushman, on duty at Norris Station, halted him on the road between Norris and the western entrance, by "pulling his gun," when no necessity existed for such action. Cushman denied to me having taken his pistol from its holster. Shaw insists that he did, and stated that he could prove it beyond a shadow of a doubt by the man who was riding with him in his automobile, namely, Mr. George Welcome, of Gardiner; but when we went and interviewed Mr. Welcome, and I asked him in Shaw's presence, he said he did not see Ranger Cushman pull the gun and did not see it out of his holster. He (Welcome) had previously told Assistant Chief Ranger Smith that Shaw was on the other side of the car, and couldn't have seen the gun if Cushman had drawn it. The matter was dropped, with a word of caution to Ranger Cushman not to be too impulsive.

WILD ANIMALS.

The grazing for herbivorous animals was so fine that they could hardly be in better condition. While there was much rain, it continued warm most of the month, and the animals did not come down to the valleys to any extent. While hunting parties were out in unusual localities in the adjoining states after the open season commenced, but few of them had any degree of success, and will not until storms drive the elk and deer down.

Bears: Bears were especially troublesome around Mammoth Hot Springs, until they finally went into winter quarters, about the end of October. If food is left where they can smell it, they will endeavor, often successfully, to break through doors, windows, and even walls and sometimes roofs, to get it, and they are so tame as to be hard to scare away if caught in the act.

Wolves and coyotes: Ranger Anderson killed three gray wolves. Five coyotes were killed by park rangers, and five more by Mr. Clemons, of the U. S. Biological Survey, who hunted in the southeast corner of the park up to about the middle of the month. On account of extra patrols on park lines made necessary by the fact that the open season is on for hunting in adjoining states, as much attention as desirable could not be paid to this work.

Buffalo: Due to the lack of assistance, but little attention was given to the tame buffalo herd during the month. It was all we could do with available help to get the hay put up and protected for winter use. During the month of November, the young calves will be vaccinated for hemorrhagic septicemia, and 60 per cent of the males will be castrated. Dr. Swaney, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is not in the park from the Bismarck Office, for this purpose.

Elk: Ranger Lacombe reported one herd of 1500 elk in the Tower Falls district with calves in number about 75% of the cows. Other small herds seem to have a scarcity of calves, but most of the large herds were not seen as scouting was confined mostly to along the park lines, and the elk had not come down.

PROTECTION AND CARE OF GAME.

No report of poaching was received during the month. The ranger force was well organized and covered the park lines to such an extent that, in my opinion, there was no poaching attempted. Assistant Chief Ranger Harry Friselman and Ranger Douglas, who were stationed in the southeast corner, reported but few hunting parties in that section, and that such as were there hunted several miles outside of the park, as there was no game near the park line. A few elk were killed by hunters in Madison Basin and west of the park, but the hunters did not crowd the park line.

Six motor-cycles and three side cars were received from the manufacturers on October 9, purchased through the agents in Billings, Montana, and some of them have been put where they can be used to advantage, and so some of our rangers can get accustomed to handling them before next tourist season. They are very satisfactory machines, and I believe will prove exactly what is wanted for much of the work in National Parks.

SANITATION AND DISEASE.

But little sanitary work was required in the park during October, as travelers were few. Considerable of this work was necessary at Headquarters, and there is much more to be done, as the departing troops left more or less rubbish, etc., to pick up, and there is hardly a building in the post that does not need more or less work to put it in presentable condition.

There were but few cases of suspected "Spanish Flu" in the park, and such as occurred have not thus far been serious in results. There is no medical assistance nearer than Chico Hot Springs, since Dr. Snyder left on November 1, and I understand that the doctors at Chico and at Livingston are so busy that it is difficult to secure any attention if patients go to them, due to scarcity of doctors on account of so many joining the Army, and the unusual amount of work for them on account of prevalence of the "Flu".

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, ETC.

No serious accidents were reported, and no deaths occurred in the park. Mr. Lawrence Link, a business man of Gardiner, died suddenly of apoplexy, at his home in Gardiner, on October 6. While Mr. Link did not live in the park and was not employed by the Government, he was connected with our business transactions in many ways, and his death is a distinct loss to the park.

ARRESTS AND VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

No arrests were made and no violations of the law reported.

PROPOSED WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Considerable sanitary work at Headquarters, including cleaning out the old reservoir, which is located adjoining the main reservoir, so it can be filled as a reserve in case of fire, and as an excellent place to cut our supply of ice; clearing up around buildings, and cleaning up the main dump, which was left in bad condition by the departing troops.

Continued work of construction and repair of improvements under Civil Engineer Goodwin, to such an extent as may be practicable in winter.

Completion of installation of the new switchboard. This work is nearly completed. Installing a telegraph office in the park if a connection with the Western Union is arranged. Temporary repairs to the old and dilapidated telephone line between Headquarters and the Buffalo Farm, to get it in passable condition for the winter.

Completion of locational and pictorial index of the park.

Special care and maintenance of wild animals and buffalo herd. Vaccinating buffalo calves and castrating 60% of the males.

Continued special patrols along park lines during the hunting season, and making special arrangements for winter care of the wild animals.

Threshing and housing the oat crop near Gardiner; baling and hauling to Headquarters as much of the straw as will be required for bedding.

Maintenance and repair of buildings, water and sewer system, power plant, and telephone lines. Remodeling dwellings to accommodate more families, and remodeling one of the stone stables for use as a machine shop and garage.

Collection of funds for War Work Campaign beginning November 11.

Organization of employees for combating fire if it should occur among the many buildings at Headquarters.

Most activities during October have been expensive, due to unusual cost of transportation. This is due to several reasons, namely: All trucks in use, with one or two exceptions are not in first-class condition and need overhauling. The drivers, with one or two exceptions, are not as expert as could be desired, but are as good as we can get under present conditions. The roads in the upper park are getting more difficult to negotiate each day, as it snows nearly every day, and drifts in places. The East Entrance Road is entirely

blocked, and the other ones are likely to be at any time. The road from Gardiner to Mammoth has been so rough and slippery, due to storms, freezing and thawing weather, that it is seldom passable for heavy trucks, and most of the hauling over it now is being done with teams, at a cost about double that of hauling over the old road down Gardiner Canyon. This, it is hoped, will be overcome by spring, as a contract has been let to restore this road, and the contractors are now on the ground preparing to do the work.

The road between Gardiner and Cooke City was impracticable, over certain parts, for passage of heavy trucks for most of the month, and the activities of the mining companies of Cooke in this direction were not worthy of mention. As we predicted last spring, the hauling over this road by Cooke parties was not so important as they would have us believe, and has really amounted to but very little, - certainly not enough to warrant our demanding of them any maintenance work on the road beyond what they put on it to repair the damages from June floods.

Inclosed are photographs of the new Gallatin Ranger Station, at the northwest corner; a mother and two calf moose seen by me along the road between Yellowstone and Gallatin Station on October 13th; and an enlargement of a photograph of a mother black bear and three cubs, taken at Headquarters during the past summer.

There are also inclosed copies of Circular No. 10, relative to winter instructions for rangers, issued October 1, 1918, and Circular No. 11, relative to fuel allowance for employees, issued October 25, 1918.

Very respectfully,

CHESTER A. LINDSLEY

Acting Superintendent.

Inclosures:

October 1, 1918

WINTER INSTRUCTIONS TO RANGERS

Rules and Regulations - - Arrests

1. The first consideration on our part is, thorough familiarity and rigid compliance with all the rules and regulations laid down for the Government of the Yellowstone National Park. Our next duty is to see that they are complied with by all persons. Any wilful violation of any of these rules and regulations will be sufficient cause for the arrest of the party, or parties, making such violation and shall be immediately reported to the Park Superintendent. If the station is not in telephone communication with headquarters, the offending parties will be taken to the nearest station which has a telephone, and full report of the case will be made. Should the parties under arrest be ordered to headquarters, they will make such marches as the ranger in charge of them deems proper, taking into consideration, transportation facilities, weather conditions etc.

2. The principal duty of the rangers in the winter time is to protect the birds and furbearing animals and other game in the Park. To this end each ranger should as quickly as possible familiarize himself with all the country included in his district as to perform these duties in a satisfactory manner, both to himself and to the National Park Service.

3. Persons encountered in the park after the summer travel is over will be looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion, they should be questioned closely in regard to their business in the park and if necessary will be watched until they leave the park. All persons must be treated with civility and fairness, but compliance with the rules and regulations must be exacted. During the hunting season patrols should be made daily along the park lines in the respective districts. In most cases camps will be made near the boundary line.

WINTER SCOUTING.

4. On these patrols, as in summer, a note book will always be carried, and in it should be recorded the date, approximate number of miles travelled, destination, route taken, the number, kind and condition of game seen, condition of the weather, and anything else of interest or importance that occurs on the trip.

5. At each station a record book will be kept, into which all the important data contained in the note books will be copied. At the end of each month a report will be made containing all this information, and sent to Headquarters.

6. As neither the game nor the poachers will be found on the roads or the main travelled trails, these will be avoided while on patrols in fall and winter. On patrols, in going or coming, different routes will be taken as

much as practicable, and visits to different places should be made at irregular intervals. Any long trip on snowshoes will be made by at least two men, and should be under the leadership of the oldest and most experienced ranger.

7. Rangers will see to it, when starting out on a snowshoe trip, that they are properly clothed and equipped for such a purpose. They should be supplied with matches in a waterproof container; a light axe, map, compass, and sufficient food to provide against accidents or delays must always be carried. Always have colored glasses and in zero weather have the frame wrapped with woolen yarn to prevent them from freezing to the face.

8. While snowshoeing is not specially dangerous work, proper precautions should be taken, and judgment, common-sense and caution are necessary. The use of intoxicants on snowshoe trips is dangerous and will not be tolerated in any degree. A cup of tea brewed over the fire on the long trail will do more good than any amount of intoxicants.

9. During the winter time, patrolling and scouting will be carried on whenever weather conditions will permit. When camps are made, they will, if possible, be so located as to not be in sight of poachers should any be in the park. The route should be varied as much as the character of the country will allow.

10. While general heavy repairs upon the telephone lines are not expected of rangers at stations, all should be prepared to do slight repairs to the lines, so as to keep them open to headquarters if possible

GAME TROPHIES

11. It is held that possession of parts of wild animals is prima facie evidence that the laws have been violated, and this will be regarded as true, unless the possessor can satisfy you that he secured such meat, trophies etc. in a legitimate manner. Parties holding proper hunting license in adjoining states may be permitted to take their trophies through the park from one entrance to another, but permits for same must be issued at the entrance station, designating specifically the items, and the monthly reports of the stations will include a complete list of such permits issued, to whom, and items. This regulation applies to park employees and concessioners as well as to others. Hunting trips will not be made by employees along the park lines unless special permission from station is first secured from this office, including a leave of absence for the purpose. Hunting by park employees is not encouraged. Should meat be legally obtained by employees in the park, from hunters who have come in from adjoining states, a full report as to when, what kind, amount and from whom obtained will be embodied in the station report. In other words we want a full record of any transaction in the park that involves the possession of game trophies, or passing through of hunting parties, so as to be fully prepared to answer any criticism of any specific case that may be offered.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

12. Rangers are authorized and directed to kill mountain lions, coyotes, and timber wolves. They will do this themselves and will not delegate the authority to anyone else. They will report at the end of the month, in writing the number of such animals killed, and will retain all skins and scalps in their personal possession until directed what to do with them. Skins so turned in will, until further orders, be marketed to the best advantage through this office, and one-fourth of the proceeds will be given to the ranger who secures the pelts. The balance will be turned in to the National Park Service for proper disposition. Ammunition will be furnished to rangers for this work, but must be carefully used. To this end, every firearm of whatever description now in the hands of park employees will be registered in the office of the Chief Ranger, at the earliest practicable date, so that ammunition can be procured for it. Firearms in the hands of concessioners etc. under special permit will also be registered for record purposes.

13. The rangers on stations will be held responsible for the proper use of of rations and property in all the cabins in their respective districts. These rations are to be used only in winter time, when necessary on snowshoe trips, never under any circumstances will any of them be wasted, and the cabins will always be left secure and in good condition. The axe and shovel will always be left inside, the bed clothes hung up, cooking utensils be clean and dry and the food in its box dry and clean. Enough dry wood for at least one night will always be left in the cabin. In short always leave the cabin in the shape you would like to find it at the end of a twenty mile snowshoe trip.

These regulations apply also to ranger stations that have been abandoned for the winter, such as Canyon, Fountain, Thumb, and Upper Basin, where employees are likely to want to stop. At these stations, parties will register so as to place responsibility for any missing property or disarrangement of the house.

MOTOR CYCLES.

14. Where motor-cycles are furnished for use of rangers, they will be carefully handled and always be kept well greased and in good condition. Rangers will take special pains to learn how to properly use and care for them, and will be held responsible that they are used only for public business, or such practice as may be necessary to learn how, and care for the machines. Rangers having machines assigned to them, will note the speedometer readings and include same in their monthly reports.

15. Special instructions relative to patrols will be given from time to time, by the Chief Ranger direct or through his assistants, to meet conditions as they arise.

16. This circular is supplementary to Circular No. 6, August 25th, 1918, which is still in force so far as applicable to the winter season.

Signed

Chester A. Lindsley,
Acting Superintendent